gutflix
GI learning, personalised

Summary

Conquer: The path to long-term remission

Kasper Overbeek

Postgraduate Teaching Programme Barcelona 2026 | Presentation

Immunology | Pancreas

October 17, 2026

The speaker reviewed treatment options for autoimmune pancreatitis, stating that glucocorticoids remain the mainstay for remission induction with over 95% efficacy, while maintenance therapy with biologicals or low-dose steroids reduces relapse risk by approximately 30%.

KEY POINTS

- The speaker stated that glucocorticoid treatment achieves remission in over 95% of patients, with around 40mg prednisone often sufficient, though higher doses are not proven superior in retrospective data.
- Rituximab showed 81% remission rates in retrospective series when glucocorticoids failed, while conventional DMARDs like azathioprine showed conflicting results ranging from 60-80% efficacy.
- The speaker reported that approximately 50% of patients relapse over 5-10 years, but not all require maintenance therapy; risk factors include male sex, persistent IgG4 levels, and biliary tree involvement.
- Maintenance therapy with low-dose glucocorticoids, rituximab, inebilizumab, or obexelimab each reduced relapse risk by approximately 30% in the studies presented, with biologicals appearing to have a more favorable safety profile.
- Two Chinese RCTs on mycophenolate mofetil and cyclosporine showed clear relapse reduction, but the speaker noted these are the only studies and require confirmation.
- The speaker stated that head-to-head comparisons are lacking and could not recommend one specific maintenance regimen, noting treatment choice depends on availability, cost, and patient-specific factors.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/d228c0ee-d14f-11f1-b074-daaa6dbee0a2

AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.